

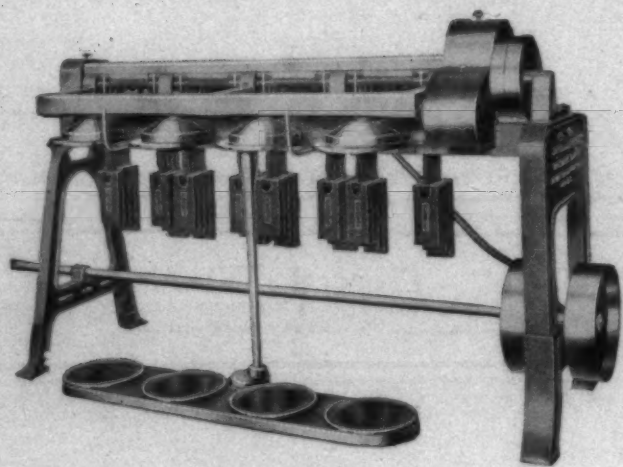
# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 23, 1916

NUMBER 4

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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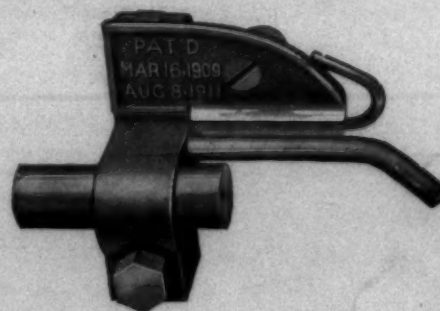
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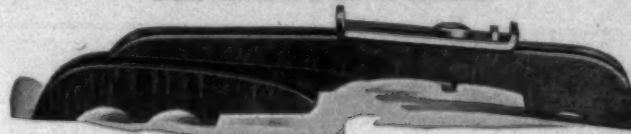
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 23, 1916

NUMBER 4

## TESTIMONY OF J. M. DAVIS

Superintendent Newberry Cotton Mills, before Senate Committee on Keating Bill.

The Chairman.—Please state your name, occupation, and residence.

Mr. Davis.—My name is J. M. Davis. I am superintendent of the Newberry Cotton Mill, Newberry, S. C.

Gentlemen, I assume I am the practical end of this corps of witnesses.

I have been in the cotton mill business 30 years. I went into it when I was 13 years old, and I have read a good deal in these investigations before Congress about the "widow," and I have noticed the expression on the faces of those present whenever the widow is mentioned; they would smile; but I want to tell you, gentlemen—I made up my mind not to mention the widow question—I feel this way about it: I am the son of a widow. My father died when I was 2 years old, and I have a sister one year younger than myself, and I went into the mill when I was 13 years old. I have charge of the Newberry Cotton Mill, and have had charge of that mill for 15 years, and I want to call your attention to a few things in connection with this bill. In the first place, I want to try to make it clear to you what is required of children in a cotton mill. I think that is something that would be vital. The question of ring spinning has been brought up here at this meeting time and again. So I have a ring with me. (Exhibiting ring to the committee.) Spinning and doffing is the work that the children do in the cotton mill. The spinners are the girls, and it is their duty to keep these threads (illustrating) in running order. This ring is fastened onto a rail the length of the spinning frame, and this thread is passed under a traveler. I have quite a number on that ring, but they only use on traveler to each ring. This thread is passed under the traveler and placed on rolls delivered to this bobbin. That is the kind of work that a spinner will do.

The stock is being delivered through these rolls, and if this thread is not running—is broken down—that stock is coming through just as well, but is not spinning. Therefore it takes an expert to be enabled to connect this thread with the stock coming through and at the same time not allow it to break down. The doffer's—the boy's—duties require him to take these full bobbins off and place empty ones on this spindle; and he does not have to do that except when they get

filled up. When they get full is when they doff. They work just about one-half the time.

My mill is a coarse mill; it is a large mill, and is, perhaps, one of the best mills—I am not going to tell you gentlemen it is not; I believe it is naturally, I do. I have been there 30 years and I have had charge of it 15, and I would be ashamed of it if I did not think it was one of the best.

We have facilities for the improvement of our people not found in all mills; but I want to call your attention to this fact: The very fact that we have them indicates the attitude of the management toward the help. If the management—the corporation—the concern that is worth \$1,000,000, working 700 people, looking at it from a cold business standpoint—viewed those people as machines and nothing except machines, to acquire the greatest amount of production in the smallest possible time, do you suppose that they would have expended thousands of dollars for the purpose of improving these people?

Naturally, we have none of the children here that this law will affect to exhibit, and I do not know whether you would be interested in seeing the seeing the photograph of them or not. When I was asked to come here on Saturday morning—we closed down at noontime, just the same as other mills in the South—and about 8 o'clock I conceived the idea of presenting to you gentlemen a photograph of the children I had in the mill that this law would apply to—and I have 78, to be absolutely correct. I made an effort to get every one of those children in four groups. I succeeded in getting 43 of them, in groups of 13 years, 14 years, 15 years, and up to 16 years. I would be very glad if you gentlemen would like to see these photographs.

(At this point Mr. Davis produced four photographs, which were examined by the members of the committee.)

Senator Thompson.—You say you have 78 children??

Mr. Davis.—I have 78, but I only succeeded in getting 43 photographed at that late hour.

I have indicated on those photographs by cross mark the children who have come from the country in the last three years. A large percentage of my people have been with me for many, many years. In

fact, recently I investigated and found 37 families that have been connected with our mill for 35 years continuously. At the same time we get some country people every year, and we have some people who move to the farm occasionally. Those are the photographs of actual children working in the very cotton mill I am superintendent of. The ages are indicated on the back of the photograph.

Senator Robinson.—Are these pictures taken in the clothing worn when at work?

Mr. Davis.—They were not; they were taken on Saturday afternoon.

Senator Robinson.—A holiday?

Mr. Davis.—Yes, sir. In fact, those people would not want their pictures taken that way any more than any one else.

Senator Robinson.—I understand that.

Mr. Davis.—They have a certain amount of pride. It is not necessary to wear fine clothing in a cotton mill; in fact, it is expensive and absolutely unnecessary.

Senator Poindexter.—These cross marks indicate one coming from the country within what period?

Mr. Davis.—Three years. There is one in particular I want to call your attention to. I think it is in the thirteenth year, which has two cross marks. I would like to tell you about that boy and his father.

Senator Thompson.—This is the boy here [indicating]?

Mr. Davis.—The father of that boy came into my office about the middle of November.

Senator Poindexter.—This last November?

Mr. Davis.—Yes, sir. He asked me for a position. I told him that I was filled up; I did not have any; could not put him on. He came back December 1st and asked me to find him a place. I told him I was filled up; I could not find him any place; I had absolutely no empty house in the entire village.

On December 10 I came into my office and found Mr. and Mrs. Mills sitting there. The father of this boy is about 50 years old, his wife is about 45, I should judge, and she said to me:

"Mr. Davis, Mr. Mills has returned from your place two different times reporting that he was unable to secure work. I have come now to tell you that we must have work. I do not want you to tell me that there is no room vacant in your vil-

lage that you can give us, because it is a matter of desperate necessity. We live 20 miles out here in the country. We have almost nothing in the home; no clothes; and we are on the point of starvation."

Gentlemen, it would be of no interest to me to stand here and tell you that unless it was true, absolutely. The man and his wife and children are at my place to-day.

I told that woman: "I will provide a place for you. Come."

In three days she came in, and in the meantime I had secured a three-room cottage for them. She said:

"Mr. Davis, if you find another family in bad shape as we are, and have no empty house in which to put them, you let me know it and I will make arrangements to let them have one room of my home, because I feel that if there is another family in this whole community in such straits as we are, that somebody ought to take them in."

To-day that family is with me. That father has two sons, one in his fifteenth year; and the reason I did not get his picture is because he was off with the Boy Scouts. We have the Boy Scouts there in our mill village, and I would have secured quite a number of other boys for the picture, but they were off on a hike, and I was unable to get them. They had already made the arrangements to go when I conceived the idea of getting the photographs. That son there [indicating on photograph] is making 50 cents a day, his brother \$1, and the old gentleman \$1; making \$2.50, or \$63.50 a month, and they are paying \$1.50 house rent.

Senator Poindexter.—\$1.50 a month?

Mr. Davis.—\$1.50 a month; and he feels richer to-day, perhaps, than any of us, because he was right at the place where he felt, and his wife did, too, that they were in a desperate condition.

I am not telling you gentlemen that this is universal in our community; no. But I tell you this, that in the past 10 or 15 years I have had charge of the Newberry Cotton Mill, I have got more pleasure out of doing things for other people along that line than I have in operating the mill. There is an obligation, gentlemen, that we are under to humanity. Whenever we bring a crowd of people together in close proximity we are responsible not

(Continued on Page 6).



# Howard Brothers Manufacturing Company

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. of Worcester, Mass., was incorporated in 1888 with a capital stock for \$45,000, but it had grown so in 1912 that the capital was increased to \$300,000.

From 1866 to 1888 the business had been conducted under the name

summer and in his spare moments made skate straps for the hardware trade in Boston and Worcester and continued these activities until he became eighteen years of age. He then went to Leicester, working for J. & J. Murdock, learning the card makers' trade, remaining there un-

Howard & Farnsworth was then manufacturing card clothing, and when A. H. Howard joined the firm it was changed to Howard, Farnsworth & Co. Mr. Farnsworth retired and Mr. J. P. Howard was admitted and it was then changed to Howard Bros., remaining so until the death of Mr. J. P. Howard in 1888 when it was incorporated as Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. with a capital of \$45,000, which was changed to \$300,000 in 1912.

To manifest the good will of the employes of Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., they presented Mr. Howard with a silver loving cup on his 70th birthday.

Herbert Midgley, the superintendent of Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., is very well and favorably known in the South, where he has made frequent trips in the interest of his company. Mr. Midgley was at the meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Asheville, N. C., last June and also at the Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville in November, when he had charge of the exhibit of Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

He began work for his present firm when a boy and has worked his way to the position of superintendent by energy and close attention to business. He has an intimate knowledge of the details of card clothing manufacturer and is rated as one of the most efficient and expert men in this country in his line of business.

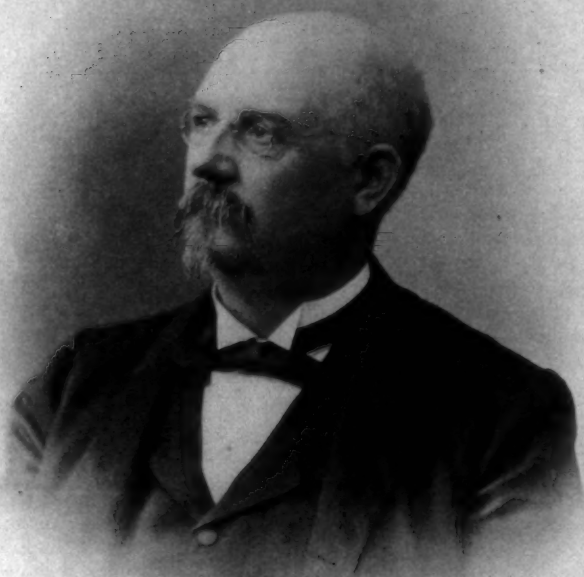
Harry C. Coley, the secretary of the company, is not known to Southern mill men except by correspondence, but is an exceedingly able and efficient business man. Mr. Coley is especially remembered by those who call at his office for his pleasant and courteous manners.

E. M. Terryberry is their Southern representative, with offices in the Commercial Bank Building in Charlotte.

Everybody knows "Terry" and he needs no introduction to the mill men of the South. His everlasting good humor is second only to his ability as a salesman.

Although a Canadian by birth, he is a typical Southerner by desire

and, adoption, and his entire associations are centered exclusively in the South. There probably is not a mill town south of the "Mason and Dixon" line, where Mr. Terryberry is not well and favorably known, and in the performance of his duties Mr. Terryberry's visits are never looked upon as a matter of solicitation, but rather in the light of a friendly visit, and when he departs he often carries with him in his inside pocket, the evidences of the good will and good feeling to-



President  
ALBERT H. HOWARD

of Howard, Farnsworth & Co., and before 1866 the firm had been Howard & Farnsworth for several years, with J. P. Howard, now deceased as the Howard.

Dating back to about 1860 Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. through their predecessors were one of the first manufacturers of card clothing in this country, in fact, there are few manufacturers of textile supplies that have been in business for a longer period.

During their 56 years in business Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. have established an enviable reputation, not only for high quality of production, but also for square dealing and honesty.

Albert H. Howard, the president, is a gentleman of the old school and of very distinguished appearance. He was born in 1843 at Worcester, N. Y., and his father was Ebenezer H. Howard, a farmer.

His early education was obtained in the schools of Spencer, Mass., as at the age of eleven years he moved from New York State. During this time he worked on a farm in the

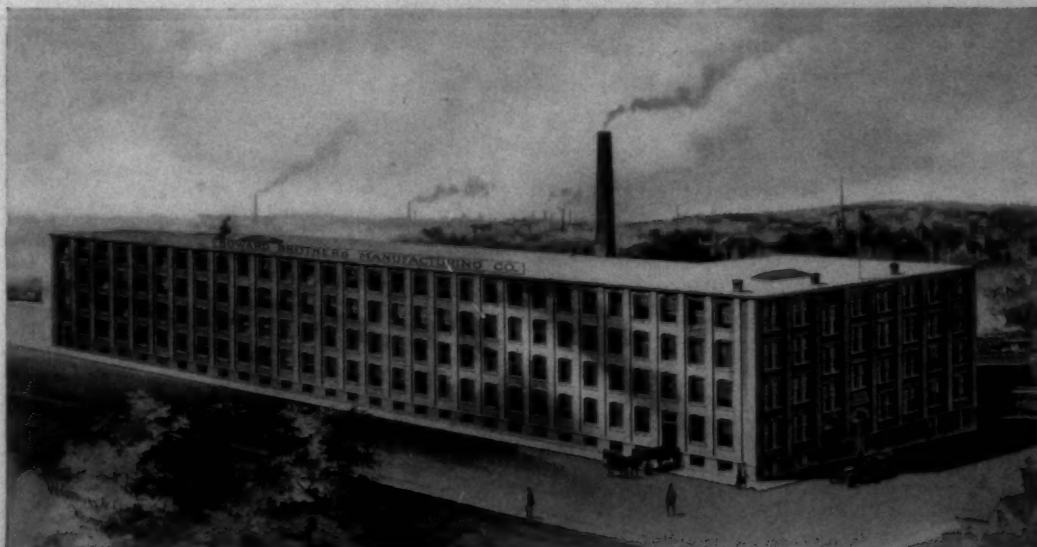
til he went to No. Andover to work for the Davis & Furber Machine Co. In 1865 he went to Worcester, working for the Sargent Card Clothing Co., remaining with them for thirteen months. The firm of



General Superintendent  
HERBERT MIDGLEY

ward the goods manufactured by the house which he represents.

Mr. Terryberry came South quite early in life from his native home, which is Hamilton, Ont., Canada; where he first gained his practical experience as a cotton mill man, and has been connected with a number of Southern mills in various capacities. His first responsible position in the South was with the Erwin Cotton Mills, of West Durham, N. C., where he held the position of overseer for several years. Following this, Mr. Terryberry's next position was with the Sibley Mfg. Co., of Augusta, Ga., where he was en-





Thursday, March 23, 1916.

## SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

5

gaged as assistant superintendent. Leaving the Sibley Co. he then took the position of superintendent of the Phoenix Cotton Mills, of Nashville, Tenn., where he remained until he entered the field as traveling representative for manufacturers of textile specialties.

Mr. Terryberry's wide practical experience has thoroughly qualified him for demonstrating in the most practical way to the cotton manu-

ing, consist of napper clothing, stripper, burnisher and emery fillet and wire heddles.

They claim that their card clothing has an extra strong cloth foundation, which is composed of cotton, linen, wool and cotton. The foundation has a linen fabric, also a double and twisted three ply linen warp in the wool fabric, which enables them to mount all of their cylinder fillets at 400 lb. pressure and doffer fillets at 275 to 300 lb. pressure, which they say eliminates all future troubles of having to redraw the clothing every few years.

They guarantee their wires to be high grade carbon tempered steel wire, plough ground. The wire and cloth foundation and workmanship are guaranteed to give service and results. Their flats have the Howard Bros. improved patent end clip, and are ground down to one point in evenness and trueness.

Mr. Terryberry extends a very cordial welcome to his many friends to visit him at his Southern branch office, No. 515 Commercial Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C., where you will be sure to find a very cordial welcome at any time, whether you are on business or pleasure bent.

### Mill Management Gave Big Banquet.

The management of the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C., gave a seven course dinner at the Hotel Chiquola to the overseers, second hands, section men and office force of the mill, and the affair was one of the most pleasant of its kind ever held in the city. Nothing was left undone that would add to the pleasure and enjoyment of the occasion, and after it was over, a special car was run to the Brogon Mills to carry those who lived there home.

The banquet last evening was the first of what will become an annual affair. These will serve to get all into closer relationship, and will enable all to become better acquainted with the work in the different parts of the mill, and what it takes in all departments to get the best service.

B. B. Gossett, vice president of Brogon Mills, acted as toastmaster, and seemed to be in best form. After a few appropriate remarks, he introduced Mr. Ward, overseer of spooling, warping, beaming, slashing and drawing, who made a very interesting talk on the essential parts of his department's work.

Mr. Ward was followed by Jas. P. Gossett, president of the mills, who talked on the benefits derived on savings and the accounts of working men. Mr. Gossett gave several very striking instances of the benefits of savings, and advocated the establishment of a saving club.

C. P. Cox, overseer of the waste department, was the next speaker. He very interestingly discussed the expediency of selecting waste.

Mr. Cox was followed by S. C. Fields, outside foreman, who told of what it takes to keep a village in "apple pie" order.

The next speaker was George Hillie, section man in the spinning room, who made a short talk on the essentials of good spinning.

Pierce Wilson, overser of finish-

ing, then made an excellent talk on the finished product, that which requires the best services in all departments to secure the best results.

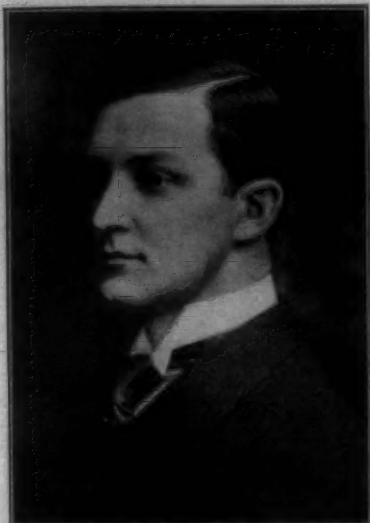
J. P. Crawford, paymaster, then spoke about cotton mill accounts. He was followed by C. W. Causey, superintendent of the mill, who very clearly discussed the present dye situation.

The banquet was attended by about 60 people, and it was a success from every standpoint. It was so thoroughly enjoyed by all that the next one will be looked forward to with genuine interest.

### Piedmont Doffers Club.

The Doffers' Club of Piedmont, S. C., was reorganized Monday night with an enrollment of thirty members. This includes about half of the doffers in town. If the enthu-

siasm that was manifest at the meeting Monday night continues, and there is no reason why it should until every doffer in Piedmont will not, it will be but a short while enroll as a member of the Doffers' Club. Marian Duncan has been the presiding officer of this club for three or four years and has been faithful in holding the interest of a few in the club all the while. J. S. Osteen was elected as the president for the ensuing year, G. W. Walker, vice-president, Thomas Gresham secretary and M. B. Duncan treasurer, Cleo Powell, Rush McGee and F. J. Burrell were appointed as members of the social committee. The meeting night for the club was changed from Thursday night to Monday night of each week. An assessment of ten cents the month was levied as membership dues. -Greenville Piedmont.



Secretary  
**HARRY C. COLEY**

manufacturing industry of the South, the qualities of the goods now being introduced into the mills by the company he represents.

In his present connection with Howard Bros., Mr. Terryberry takes pride in the fact that their goods are exactly as represented, and he and his company are very much



Southern Representative  
**E. M. TERRYBERRY**

gratified in the manner in which their products have been received in this territory.

A number of very large orders have been placed within this last year in various parts of the South, and in many instances they have resulted in repeat orders, which fact indicates that the goods manufactured by the Howard Bros. Co. are very meritorious.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co products besides their well known card cloth-

## The Unhairing of Buffalo Hides

By the liming process will disclose imperfections if they exist, and frequently the liming shows that a large percentage of the hides are not suitable for picker purposes. We do not cure our own hides but have them limed by one of the largest curers in the world. We have absolutely the first selection from his stock and are guaranteed only sound hides of the best quality. Our rawhide loom pickers may therefore be depended upon as being as good as the best hide can make them.

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THE "STANDARD"

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FOR

## COTTON MILLS

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### Testimony of J. M. Davis. (Continued from Page 3).

only for the character of the employment, but we are responsible for the environments of those people. We provide the homes; we design the homes; we select the lots and the size of the lots; we provide the sanitary conditions; and we are responsible, to a large extent, for the entire environment which surrounds these people. If I had to operate a cotton mill on a pure, cold-blooded business basis, just simply to make money for the stockholders—and that is the primary object, of course, and that is one of my duties—if I had to do that just from a sordid business viewpoint, I would resign to-day. But it carries with it the humane thought of being able to do something for others that are unable to do for themselves.

We have at Newberry Cotton Mill a good mill, and we have provided for our people.

I want to show you several photographs exhibiting conditions about our plant. I have several of these, but I am afraid I might wear you gentlemen out. Doubtless this thing has come up before. Here is a photograph [indicating] showing the character of the people. It is a photograph of a Sunday school class. That was not taken especially for this occasion, as were those first four photographs. That is simply a photograph of a Sunday school class, and I have three others at the hotel, showing the faces of the people that are working in our mill.

Senator Thompson—How many people have you employed?

Mr. Davis—Seven hundred, in round numbers. I should think it might be 695.

Senator Thompson—What sized corporation have you, as to capital?

Mr. Davis—One million dollars.

We have connected with the mill also play grounds, recreation grounds, a bathhouse for the people. Why, the people who compose the operators or employees in the Newberry Cotton Mill came right from the soil, and I will venture to say, gentlemen, that they certainly had no access to the very primary sanitary conditions which a home should have in the country. The conditions of a poor renter on the farm, who had to make his living and then give half of it to some one else can not possibly hope to have anything.

Mr. Kitchin—All of those people

in that long picture are workers in the mill?

Mr. Davis—Yes, sir; all except a minister who was photographed there, and I will defy the gentlemen here to pick him out.

I have any number of these photographs with me, but I brought so many I was really ashamed to bring them up here from the hotel.

Senator Robinson—Do you know what might be called the school population of your village?

Mr. Davis—Yes, sir. The school population of the village is 162 out of a population of 1,200, and I have 27 going to school who are of working age, according to our State law.

While speaking about education: You see the school building there [indicating]. It is just as nice a school building as there is in the city of Newberry. Just as well equipped in every way, and the teachers have to pass an examination for certificate, just as they do if they taught anywhere else.

I have four cases here in my village that I would like to call your attention to in emphasizing education. All these cases can be actually verified. I have a lady and gentleman there by the name of

Mr. and Mrs. ———. They are two of the most ignorant people you would want to see. I do not suppose they hardly know their letters. They are extremely ignorant, and were raised in the country and had absolutely no educational advantages whatever. They have one child, a daughter, and to look at them you would select them as the last people on earth to appreciate an education; and yet their daughter is a graduate of Columbia Female College, and is now teaching school in the city of Columbia, S. C.

Another case is that of Mr. ——— and his wife, who have been with the Newberry Cotton Mill for twenty-odd years. Mr. Thornton's education is very limited and his wife has absolutely none. They have three children, two boys and one girl. The second boy is graduating this year in our high school, and their only daughter, a very fine young lady, graduated at Newberry College in a literary course and also in music, and she is now teaching school in the city of Columbia, both in the graded school and music, making \$90 a month there.

Now, two other cases: I have a lady there who married years ago, and her husband left her. I am not going to give her name, because

I do not think it is expedient to do it. She has a boy and a girl. She put the boy in the mill at a very young age, and the girl when she was old enough to work. The boy is remarkably smart; he is a marvel. I have three boys of my own, and one I think will do very well, but he is not a circumstance to this boy. This boy won every medal in the high school and the Newberry College, and he is now going to be an Episcopal minister; that is, he will finish college this year.

Another case: An old lady who is a cripple and who has a house full of children, and she sent them all to school, one at a time, and they went through the graded school, and she had one especially bright boy, a good talker. This boy will graduate this year in college, and he is going to be a Presbyterian minister.

It looks like we are making preachers out of all of them, but Presbyterians and Episcopalians do not predominate there.

A great deal has been said to you in opposition to the adoption of this bill, from the standpoint of the manufacturer. What I say to you is going to be based more on the standpoint of the people who are going to be directly affected by the bill, because coming up from the ranks myself, and being familiar with these conditions and intensely interested in the welfare of the people who work in the cotton mills of the South, I am here before you this afternoon championing the cause of the people who will be directly affected by this bill.

We say a great deal has been written about the oppression of the child in the southern mills. Why, do you not know that the southern father and mother love their children as well as any other father and mother? Do you think that the southern blood would allow that oppression anywhere, and do you think that the southern management would want to do it, if they could? Not a bit of it. Of course, you will find this, gentlemen, in your investigation—if you do investigate it, and I hope you will—where a family has seven to eight boys and girls under 16 years old, a good sized family, you are going to find some bad boys in there. Yes, you will.

And, as a representative of the management, I want to say I do not object to a bad boy; it simply shows strong Americanism in him; it simply shows there is manhood behind

him; that is all. I do not object to that.

Here is one feature about this bill that I want to call your particular attention to, and that is the earning power of the father of a family. I do not think that has been brought out. But, you take a family that has been raised in the country—take this family I referred to awhile ago. The old gentleman is 50 years old; he has been on the farm all of his life, and knows nothing else but to do hard laborious work. When he comes into the mill you can not put him to operating machinery like you could a skilled operator. He can not learn it; he is too old and clumsy, and he can not begin to become efficient. You have to put him at some simpler position that does not pay well.

If this law should pass and we would take those two children out of the mill that I referred to a while ago, it would leave that old gentleman there with \$1 a day to support a family of five—a physical impossibility.

I referred a moment ago to my own sons. I am the father of four children. I have a son 22 years old, a graduate of Charlestown and a graduate of the Mechanics Institute at Rochester, N. Y., and he is to-day working in my mill, and he went in there every vacation from the time he was 12 years old. My other boys have done likewise. It is work that trains a boy how to work. It would not want my son to wait until he is 16 years old before he strikes a lick of work, and I do not believe many fathers do. I see boys working around in this building under 16 years old. Fathers right here in the city of Washington do not want to do it. And why should they? If I want my sons to become citizens and become business men, I will not allow them to grow in idleness until they reach that age when they will not want to work.

There are two kinds of education—a literary education and an education of training. That is an education of doing things, and they both have got to go along together somewhat. I have known young men, graduates of Newberry College there in my city, who came over there and started in the mill after they were 18 or 19 or 20 years old. How long did they last? Sometimes a month; they did not last over three months at the outside—90 days was just about enough to see them gone. Why? Because they never started

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early enough to work; they did not want to work; they did not want to get on their overalls and do the hard work that was necessary to make a success in life, and I will tell you when you have a boy who wants to start at the top and come down he will never amount to anything. These children that we are training we know them; we know what they want and what they ought to have.

We have in our State a law limiting the age at present to 12 years, and there is a bill introduced now in the legislature to limit to 14, and in all probability it will pass. I think it will. But at the same time these people will probably feel it a hardship even if the law passes at 14 years old. But we are developing. I do not want to convey this idea to you, that we will never reach the time when a 14-year old law, and perhaps 15 or even 16 years, might not be acceptable. I do not know what the future holds for us, but when I think back 20, 25 or 30 years ago and recall the condition of the mills then, when I think of having to work there for almost nothing, when I was a boy, and when I think of the marvelous improvements that have been made in the machinery and in the environment of the people who do this labor, and that the mills are throwing their whole weight in the development of strong citizenship, composed of the people who are employed in the southern cotton mills, when I see that and realize the mighty strides that have been made in the development not only in the machinery which does the work, but in the environments of the people and in providing ways and means by which the people can enjoy themselves socially and religiously—we have three churches in our village and there ministers live in the village, indicating we take good care of the religious side of life, which is by no means the least side—and we have provided every convenience possible in our mill. I will say that, gentlemen, and I will be through.

I want to speak about the sanitary conditions inside the mill. We provide drinking fountains; we provide lavatories; we provide disinfectants there and keep it sanitary, and we do not provide the cheapest disinfectants we can find. I will venture to say that we are purchasing a disinfectant with a coefficient of 20, which means 20 times stronger than carbolic acid, and I will venture to say that there is not a single school in the city of Washington to-day that is buying a disinfectant as strong as that.

We employ every conceivable method and means by which to look after the health conditions of our people. We would be foolish not to do it. We are proud of them, and at the same time we feel it will be working a serious hardship on the part of these poor people—unfortunately poor people—to not allow them to make a nice living.

Senator Poindexter—Where do you draw your employees from chiefly?

Mr. Davis—From the country.

Senator Poindexter—Tenant farmers. A few years ago a considerable controversy arose here in the

Senate over the question of what sort of food the mill employees had. What have you to say about that—the kind of living that they get?

Mr. Davis—Well, I should think that their living is different, as it differs in other localities of the country. If I go up here to New York, they have various dishes there; I do not know what they are, nor how to order things from the bill of fare when they bring it to me, and I expect I am not by myself in that, because things change, and they have all those French names for common dishes; but the ordinary person has good, wholesome food.

I am glad you mentioned that. Conditions are not alike all over the United States, and I want to prove to you right here. Here I exhibit a photograph of a handsome 20-room boarding house that I would like you gentlemen to look at. That house is equipped with electric lights, sewerage connections, bathrooms, and cost \$6,000. That house was built right there, near our mill. How much rent do you suppose we get for it? We furnish the water, and we get \$9 a month.

Senator Robinson—For that whole building?

Mr. Davis—Yes, sir.

Senator Thompson—The company furnishes it, does it?

Mr. Davis—Yes, sir; the object of that is manifest. Of course, \$9 a month, with water furnished, does not pay the taxes and insurance on that building; neither does it pay the taxes and insurance on our entire village, because we rent one of those homes for \$2 a month and the other at \$3. The object of that is, of course, to provide cheap living for our people.

The man and the woman who rent this boarding house board these people for \$10 a month, and they furnish remarkably wholesome food. There is where we are different; certainly different from New York. You can hardly get a decent one day's stay in New York for much less than that.

Senator Thompson—Mr. Davis, you have testified principally to the practical side of this transaction?

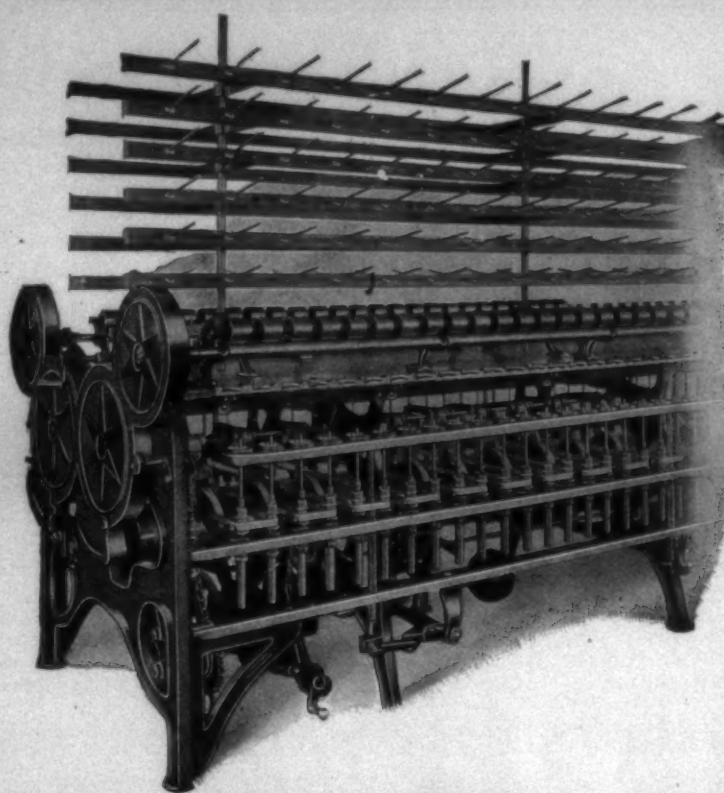
Mr. Davis—Yes, sir.

Senator Thompson—I want to ask now if from your experience you could not say that you could get to an 8-hour basis for those children under 16 years of age?

Mr. Davis—Gentlemen, I have been thinking of that question more than any other question since I reached this city. Realizing that I was the practical end of this proposition, I knew that question was coming, and, frankly, I would not say that it could be done, but I would not say that it could not be done. My impression, from the thought that I have placed upon it up to this moment, is that it would be exceedingly difficult.

There are many causes that enter into that. I understand that some mills are doing it in their States. Well, that may be, but at the same time, we are doing lots of things that they are not doing, too, and what is done at one place may or may not be practicable at another. There are many little details and technical things that come into this proposition that it would be hard for me

(Continued on Page 9.)



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## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### How Much Should Yarn Vary?

Editor:

Will some good spinner or superintendent tell me what he considers a fair average variation on No. 30s yarn?

Spinner.

### The Use of Graphite in the Lubrication of Cylinders.

There seems to be little information available except in a general way regarding graphite lubrication of cylinders. It is generally conceded that graphite is the proper thing for engine cylinders, but no concise or reliable data, especially as to cost of graphite lubrication as compared to lubrication without graphite, are to be had.

In the plant of which I have charge we have an excellent cost system and I know each month what the costs are for every item of power production. Consequently the minimizing of costs consistent with

good continuous service is practiced.

The lubrication of the cylinders of our 20x40x48-inch 72 r.p.m. George M. Corliss engine was one of the matters receiving close attention. After experiments as to the least amount of oil that could be fed and not cause cutting or scoring of the cylinder, the consumption was brought down to where only a slight stain was obtained with a piece of white paper pressed against the walls of the cylinder. At this point the cost with a grade of cylinder oil at 48c. per gallon was \$6.07 for a week of 120 running hours.

I determined now to try graphite in the cylinders, and immediately set about to find out who was using it and what results were being obtained, but could learn little about it. I found that while graphite had been tried in some cases, it was abandoned because of the inability of the feeding device to get it successfully to the cylinder walls and valves.



Writer of No. 43

H. B. McAbee

Laurinburg, N. C.

After consideration of the different types of graphite feeders, I found one made by an engineer and used in his plant, and installed it. With graphite lubrication the graphite is depended upon wholly as the lubricating agent, the oil being used merely as a carrier to convey the graphite. Consequently a cheap grade of cylinder oil can be used, it being necessary only to select a grade having a sufficiently high flash point to stand the temperature of the steam.

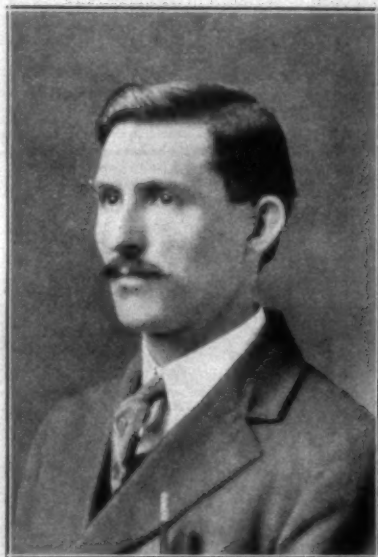
A grade of oil costing 32c. per gallon was selected. The graphite was started with the same amount of oil per hour, but was gradually cut down as each weekly inspection would allow, until at present we are using 27 quarts of cylinder oil per week of 120 hours, as compared to 50 1-2 quarts without graphite.

In addition we are using 2 pounds of graphite per week of 120 hours, costing 20c. per pound. The cost then is  $(27 \times 0.08) + (2 \times 0.20) = \$2.56$  to lubricate both cylinders for a week. Without graphite the cost was  $50.5 \times 0.12 = \$6.60$ . To compare then we have: Cost without graphite, \$6.60; cost with graphite, \$2.56; saving, \$4.04. This represents a saving of 57 1-2 per cent in the cost of lubricating the cylinders of this engine.

With this type of feed it is necessary to install one feeder on each line from the force-feed lubricator; in this case four were necessary, two to each cylinder. The total cost was \$125.00, and allowing 6 per cent as interest on this, the cost is \$132.50. As the saving is \$4.04 per week, it will take 39 weeks, or nine months, to pay for the feeders. So the investment pays well. This feeder has no mechanical moving parts and no repair charges can be made against it.

The graphite has been fed to the cylinders for three months and has given satisfaction. No trouble has been experienced with the lubrication nor in properly getting the graphite to the valves and cylinders. The Saturday previous to this writing.

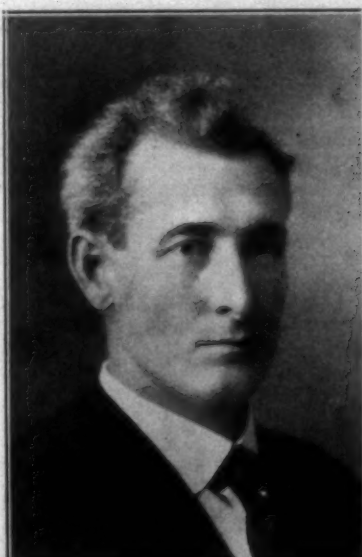
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Writer of No. 40.

W. T. Byrd

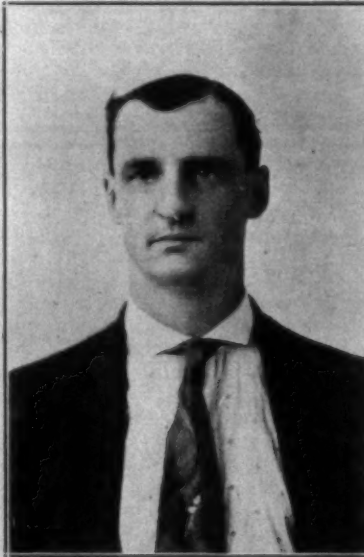
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Thursday, March 23, 1916.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Testimony of J. M. Davis.

(Continued from Page 7).

to know how to state, but I would not like to go on record as saying that it could not be done.

Senator Thompson—Your legislature has changed the law locally from time to time, has it not?

Mr. Davis—Yes, sir; it has.

Senator Thompson—And you have met those conditions?

Mr. Davis—Yes; we have.

Senator Thompson—Do you not think it would be possible to meet the eight-hour proposition?

Mr. Davis—Yes, sir; but there is a condition that comes up all at once. The other change that has come about has been gradual; we have met it from 10 or 11—I do not know which it was, whether it was 10 or 11—but we have certainly come up from 11 until we now have 12, and I believe we will have the 14-year-old law, but we will get to it gradually.

The mills of South Carolina have been asking our legislature for several years to pass the compulsory education law up to 14 years of age. The objection, or one of the objections, I would have to this law, from the standpoint of the management—even at the 14-year-old limit—would be that it would turn these boys on the streets and these girls, and it is a hard matter, if the mother and father are at work, unless there is some way to make them go to school. They are not all going to school, only 12. While we have 27 there only 12 are going to school. Some people appreciate the advantages of going to school, and some have not the same appreciation of it.

That is a fair example of what I referred to a while ago. Again, we do not want those children thrown upon the streets. We would rather, in South Carolina, say "you must go to school," and put all of them into school and keep them off the streets. We would rather they would do that than to tell them "you can not work"—a negative law that says "you can not work."

Senator Thompson—Have you a local law prescribing any period of time?

Mr. Davis—It is 12 years of age.

Mr. Thompson—You can not employ anyone under 12 years?

Mr. Davis—We can not employ them under 12 years.

The Chairman—Are there and further questions? If not, what is the pleasure of the committee?

Textile Week in Boston.

In a few short weeks thousands of textile folks will be headed towards Boston for April 24 to 29 is Textile Week in the Hub. This is now a biennial affair in Boston and there is every indication that the greatest gathering of mill owners, agents, superintendents and overseers that have ever assembled together will be in Boston during Textile Week.

The big feature will be the Fifth National Textile Exhibition to be held in Mechanics Building which is the largest exposition building in New England. Every inch of the 125,000 square feet will be covered

by displays of textile machinery, mill accessories and power devices. Although the exhibition is a month hence, yet at this time Manager Chester I. Campbell predicts that the number of exhibits and the variety will be a great deal larger than those offered at any previous show. The exhibition two years ago was a revelation to the men in the industry. Not a single branch of this vast field of activity was omitted. It was the largest exhibit of textile machinery ever held in any place in the world and the exhibitors at the conclusion were decidedly jubilant over the business results obtained.

While New Englanders will have the largest representation, yet every section of United States and Canada where there are textile interests will send their representatives to the exhibit. The hotel men in Boston are already swamped with inquiries regarding accommodations for Textile Week. In the Back Bay district the hotels are planning special programmes for the entertainment of the visitors.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will hold their 100th meeting in the Hub during Textile Week. The meeting will be held at the Copley Plaza Hotel, which is located a few minutes walk from the great exposition building.

"The coming exhibition will be the greatest of all textile and power shows," says Manager Chester I. Campbell. "The demand for space has been greater and we have many new concerns who will make their debut at exhibitions of this kind. From the inquiries that have come to me I should say that the crowds of visitors will be much larger than in former years."

The Power Show which will be held in the basement of the building ought to be a big attraction. This branch is under the direction of the New England Association of Commercial Engineers. The Power Show Committee has been working very hard to make their end of the exhibition a huge success. They have planned an extensive program for the week.

Important Dye Discovery.

According to advices just to hand in the New York market from Huddersfield, England, another discovery in the dyestuff industry has been made in that town. Full details are not at present available, but the discovery is likely to have an important bearing upon the supply of aniline dyes. Experiments have been carried out at the works of James Robinson & Co., Ltd., Hillhouse Lane and it is stated that these have been so successful that the firm is convinced of the utility of the new departure.

Its possibilities cannot as yet be fully demonstrated however, owing to the limitation of the supply of materials due to government requirements for explosives. It is claimed that there will be a great saving in the cost of production and that the discovery opens up a new method for the preparation of a new series of dyes.—New York Commercial.

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1916.

## Small Crop and Heavy Consumption. Unexpected Aid Against Keating Bill.

The census bureau has announced that the 1915 cotton crop amounted to 11,183,189 bales of 500 pounds each as compared to 16,134,390 bales in 1914 and 14,156,486 bales in 1913.

The Department of Agriculture estimated last December that there would be a crop of 11,401,000 bales which came within 22,000 of the actual size and was a remarkable close guess. It was of course nothing more or less than a guess for there are many factors that enter into the final size of a crop.

While the 1915 crop has proved to be 5,000,000 bales less than that of 1914 the consumption of American cotton mills has already run far ahead of the same months last year.

The American consumption during February was 540,711 bales as compared with 463,307 during February, 1914.

Since July 1st, 1915, the American consumption has been 3,615,365 against 3,053,187 for a similar period the previous fiscal year.

Exports for the same seven months were 3,664,914 as against 5,480,048 for the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Unexpected assistance came to the cotton manufacturers last week in their fight against the Keating Bill when Miss Mary S. Garrett of the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court and Probation Association, which is prominent in the training of deaf children especially and in character training of children generally, and Mrs. A. A. Burney of Washington, National Corresponding Secretary of the Mothers Congress appeared before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, at Washington, D. C., last Friday, and presented their objections to legislation upon the subject of child labor, with particular reference to the Keating-Owen bill.

They claimed that moderate vocational training in various industries is good rather than bad for children and insisted that it is becoming increasingly apparent in the legislation of the various states that any cast-iron rule applied to child labor is a mistake, and that the best thought of women interested in children is being given to the best development of children. They stated that they have been giving

much effort to the education of public opinion to the importance of training the head, hand and character of the children, with the necessary limitations against over-taxation of the strength.

The women declared that the general view of mothers now is that idleness is greatly to be dreaded in children under 14 years of age. The claim was advanced that it is a mistake to devote the training of children under 14 years simply to the head without training of hand and eye.

The membership of the Mothers' Congress is 100,000 and the request was made that no action be taken on the pending bill until next session in order to give the mothers of the country through their various organizations, an opportunity to express their views.

Such a request coming from an organization that is in no way connected with cotton manufacturers made a distinct impression upon the Senate Committee and we believe that it will cause them to look more closely into the matter before voting for such a bill.

It is a well known scientific fact that the brain learns and grows more rapidly when accompanied by work of the hands.

The wealthy parents of a feeble minded child in Alabama recently sought the aid of experts in an effort to strengthen the mental faculties of their child with the result that they were advised to put the child where it would do light work with its hands and the spinning room of a cotton mill was suggested.

The experts claimed that the action of the hands would be telegraphed through the nerve centers to the brain and that gradually the brain would be exercised and come nearer to normal.

This is no new thing for it has long been recognized by brain experts and has been applied in many cases of mental disease.

If work with the hands will strengthen the brains of feeble minded people it is safe to say that it will increase the mental efficiency of normal persons.

Of course, no one claims that work of the hands can be substituted for schools and every child should have an opportunity for education but early vocational training will aid the child greatly in preparing for its future work.

If the vocational training should be of such character that it injured the health of the child it should not be allowed but work in the spinning room of a cotton mill has never been shown to be injurious.

We have never advocated allowing a boy under fourteen years of age to work in a cotton mill during school term but we do believe that he will make a better man and will rise to the position of superintendent earlier if allowed to work during school vacations after he reaches the age of twelve.

Some of the brightest and ablest men we know are cotton mill superintendents who began work in mill at very early ages and have picked up an education on the side.

At a time when so many women are advocating the Keating Bill simply because it appeals to a sentiment it is refreshing to hear the arguments made before the Senate Committee by Miss Garrett and Mrs. Burney.

## Sub-Committee on Keating Bill.

At a recent meeting of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate a sub-committee was appointed to consider the Keating Bill.

The sub-committee consists of Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina, Senator Joe Robinson of Arkansas and Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa.

It is understood that this sub-committee is very much inclined to consider amendments.

## Austrian Mill Hands in Distress.

The following is an extract of an article which appeared in the New York Evening Post last week:

It is officially announced in Vienna that steps must be taken immediately to provide for workpeople in the cotton industry who, under the stress of the war, have been deprived of their occupations.

Since the middle of last September the stocks of cotton in Austria-Hungary have grown so scant that on several occasions the Government has been obliged to limit the number of factories working, the number of days per week on which work is permitted, and the number of hours per day. The latest ordinance of December 29 was of so sweeping a character that it nearly amounts to a shutting down of the entire cotton-spinning and weaving industries of the Dual Monarchy.

The government has been obliged to take steps to create a fund intended to alleviate the necessities of these people. Cotton manufacturers, the workmen's trade-unions, and the Imperial Treasury will each supply a quota, and its administration has been entrusted to a committee representing all three contributors. The number of persons affected by the closing of the factories is reckoned at three-quarters of a million.



## PERSONAL NEWS

E. H. Graham of Lindale, Ga., has accepted a position with the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

J. J. Martin has resigned as second hand in carding at the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills.

W. A. Stephens is now second hand in carding at the Brogon Mill, Anderson, S. C.

Lloyd Suddreth is now fixing looms at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

J. N. Jones of McColl, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of winding at the Maple Mill, Dillon, S. C.

J. B. Jackson has been promoted to overseer of No. 2 weaving at the Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

H. M. Farmer has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

John Leitner has been promoted from second hand to overseer of No. 1 weaving at the Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

T. J. McNeely has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Norcott Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

S. T. Petty has resigned as superintendent of the Little River Mfg. Co., Rougemont, N. C., and moved to Lynchburg, Va.

S. D. Eubanks, formerly of West Durham, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Little River Mfg. Co., Rougemont, N. C.

H. L. White has resigned as superintendent of the Gem Yarn Mill, Cornelius, N. C., and accepted a position with a mill in Alabama.

A. C. Medlin has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Rex Spinning Co., Randle, N. C.

W. H. Parks of the Chadwick Mill, Charlotte, N. C., is now head loom fixer at the Louise Mills, of the same place.

C. E. McIntosh of Lancaster, S. C., has become second hand in spinning at the Cannon Mill No. 4, Kannapolis, N. C.

A. E. Nance has been promoted from card grinder to second hand in carding at the Cannon Mill No. 2, Kannapolis, N. C.

Dwight Gillstrap of Sylacauga, Ala., is now night section hand in spinning at the Unity Spinning Mill No. 2, LaGrange, Ga.

Marshall Lynch has accepted the position of night overseer of spinning at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

C. H. McLeod has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning and winding at the Highland Mills, High Point, N. C.

Jas. V. Jones has accepted the position of overseer of spinning and twisting at the Phenix Mfg. Co., Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. R. McCallister has been promoted from head grinder to second hand in carding at the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills.

J. E. Norkett has been promoted from night superintendent to day superintendent of the Gem Yarn Mill, Cornelius, N. C.

W. A. Price, of the Gibson Mill, Concord, N. C., has accepted a position as second hand in spinning at the Highland Mill, High Point, N. C.

L. I. Couch has resigned as night second hand in spinning at the Johnston Mfg. Co., N. Charlotte, N. C., to become second hand in spinning at the Roberta Mill, Concord, N. C.

C. O. Fisher has resigned as second hand in spinning at Mountain Island, N. C., to become night superintendent of the Gem Yarn Mill, Cornelius, N. C.



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D. C. Barnett has been transferred from roving frame fixer to fixer in combing department at the Kankakee Cotton Mills No. 2, Kankakee, Ill.

E. L. Goble, former superintendent of Jonesboro (Tenn.) Yarn Mill, has accepted the position of assistant superintendent at the Prattville (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

W. D. Ingle, formerly overseer of weaving at Bath, S. C., has accepted position as traveling representative with Hawley's Laboratories of Charlotte, N. C.

A. C. Lineberger, president of the five cotton mills at Belmont, N. C., who recently spent three weeks in Florida on account of his health has returned home.

W. H. Cox has resigned as overseer of carding at the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C., and is now night carder at the Cabarrus Mill, Concord, N. C.

J. B. Walker has resigned as loom fixer at the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C., to become second hand in weaving at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

J. G. Wolfe, formerly overseer of weaving at the Drayton Mill, Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted a similar position at the Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

E. L. Lassiter has resigned as overseer of spinning and winding at the Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

J. M. Killer has resigned his position of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

J. W. Cannon, president of the Cannon chain of mills, will in a short time open an office in the St. Cloud Hotel building, Concord, N. C. Since the erection of the office building by the Cannon Manufacturing Company at Kannapolis, Mr. Cannon has had his office there. It is probable that T. T. Smith of the Cannon office force, will also move his office to Concord.

#### Capitola Mfg. Co.

##### Marshall, N. C.

G. A. Lay ..... Superintendent  
D. H. Whitener ..... Carder  
J. F. Ferguson ..... Spinner  
P. A. Allison ..... Master Mechanic  
John Buckner ..... Night Carder

#### Richmond Spinning Co.

##### Chattanooga, Tenn.

R. E. Smith ..... Superintendent  
W. B. Merritt ..... Carder  
J. B. Duckett ..... Second Hand  
D. B. Hatch ..... Spinner  
L. T. Carter ..... Second Hand  
C. Williams ..... Master Mechanic

#### Patterson Mills Co.

##### Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

J. A. Moore ..... Manager  
J. B. Boyd ..... Superintendent  
A. B. McAlister ..... Carder  
A. C. Medlin ..... Spinner  
G. A. Drew ..... Weaver  
J. E. James ..... Winding  
E. A. Murray ..... Finisher  
T. E. Harris ..... Dyer  
M. E. Dossey ..... Master Machinist  
E. M. Hinson ..... Outside Man



## C.O.B. MACHINE

CLEANING, OPENING AND BLOOMING MACHINE

Feeds Uniform Cotton to Lappers  
Makes Numbers Run Even  
IMPROVES GRADE OF YARN

EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY

346 Broadway, New York



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Granite Falls, N. C.**—It is said that a new knitting mill is to be built here.

**Asheboro, N. C.**—Beginning last Monday the Acme Hosiery Mill has been running day and night to meet the demands for its output.

**Granite Falls, N. C.**—The new col-mill is about ready for the machinery and work on the tenant houses is moving along rapidly.

**Huntersville, N. C.**—The Anchor Mill has installed electric power and is being run by this power instead of steam.

**Morristown, Tenn.**—Holston Hosiery Mills will install additional machinery and increase daily capacity from 960 to 1,000 dozen pairs daily.

**Talladega, Ala.**—The Hicks Hosiery Mills is now running on full time and is said to have plenty of orders on hand.

**Norfolk, Va.**—The Norfolk Hosiery & Underwear Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The headquarters of the mills will be at Norfolk, Va.

**Columbus, Ga.**—Fire in the village of the Eagle and Phenix Mills destroyed two of the houses. The amount of the loss was not learned, but is said to be well covered with insurance.

**Waynesboro, Va.**—Knitting mill for underwear to be established by L. Mehler and associates. Secured a building and will install ten knitting machines with accompanying equipment.

**Taylorsville, N. C.**—Liledoun Manufacturing Company organized and acquires Watts Manufacturing Company, with 1,920 spindles and other machinery. J. A. Miller, Jr., is president and general manager.

**Selma, Ala.**—The Selma Mfg. Co. announces that there is no foundation for the recent report that John F. Ames, proprietor of the company is to take over the Valley Creek Cotton Mills at Selma, Ala.

**Waynesboro, Va.**—The local Commercial Club is reported as perfecting plans for the establishment of a knit underwear mill, with equipment of 10 machines. The club has appointed L. Mehler chairman of a special committee to handle the matter.

**Opelika, Ala.**—Opelika Cotton Mills has purchased strip of land adjacent to its mill building and it is expected that the plant will be enlarged. At meeting of stockholders on April 11 action will be taken in matter of proposed increase of capital stock from \$150,000 to \$500,000.

### DAMS—This is Our Specialty

Our Dams stay where they are built, and hold water.  
**Natural Hydraulic Construction Company**

HYDRO-ENGINEERS AND CONSTRUCTORS

MAIN OFFICE  
Essex Building, NEWARK, N. J.

SOUTHERN OFFICE  
DURHAM, N. C.

### Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

#### Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds, Beam-er and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

### Norwood Mechanical Filters

Gravity and Pressure Types

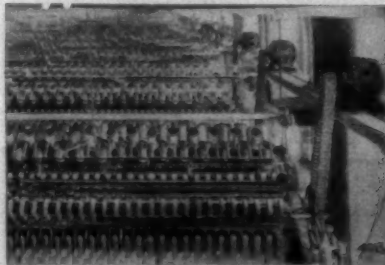
Cleanse Water—Saves Losses—Sold with Guarantee

NORWOOD ENGINEERING COMPANY

Florence, Mass.

### Link-Belt Silent Chain

The Efficient Drive for  
**TEXTILE MACHINERY**



Flexible as a Belt—Positive as a Gear  
More Efficient than either.

Write for Catalog No. 125

### LINK-BELT COMPANY

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CHICAGO

INDIANAPOLIS

New York  
Boston  
Pittsburgh  
St. Louis

299 Broadway  
49 Federal Street  
1501 Park Bldg.  
Gen'l Nat. Bank Bldg.  
Montreal, Can.

Buffalo  
Detroit  
Cleveland, 1304 Rockefeller Bldg.  
Birmingham  
General Mach. Co.  
John Millen & Son, Ltd.

**York, S. C.**—The eight cottages at the Lockmore Cotton Mill, contract for which was let to Jno. R. Logan several weeks ago, were completed the middle of last week, and all have already been occupied.

**Kannapolis, N. C.**—The large addition to Cannon Mill No. 4, is rapidly nearing completion, and the addition to the bleachery and cloth room, besides the large warehouse which will be five stories.

**Icard, N. C.**—The Icard Manufacturing Co., organized to establish a plant here, is capitalized at \$15,000. It will invest \$7,000 for installing equipment for a daily capacity of 200 dozen pairs of hose. D. B. Mull is president and treasurer.

**Cerro Gordo, N. C.**—The Cerro Gordo Hosiery Mills Company organized by J. H. Williamson, D. G. Nance and associates. Capital \$10,000, and a 150x70-foot brick building has been secured and an equipment of thirty hosiery knitters, with accompanying machinery, will be installed, including steam or oil power plant.

**Connelly Springs, N. C.**—A deal was made last week whereby the Waldensian Hosiery Mills leased the knitting mill at Connelly Springs, and J. A. Cline, who is secretary-treasurer of the mill at Hildebran, assumed the management of the Connelly Springs mill Monday of this week. He will not sever his connection with the mill at Hildebran, but will look after the business at both places.

**LaGrange, Ga.**—The quarterly meeting of directors of the Unity Cotton Mills, Unity Spinning Mills, Elm City Cotton Mills, Manchester Cotton Mills and the new Hillside Cotton Mills were held at the general offices of the companies in LaGrange.

The reports submitted were highly pleasing to the directors. The Unity Cotton Mills and the Elm City Cotton Mills declared their usual quarterly dividends of 5 per cent and 3 per cent respectively and the Manchester Cotton Mills declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, all payable on April 1st.

At the meeting of the Hillside Cotton Mills Cason J. Callaway was elected a director succeeding Chas. E. Perkins, of New York, resigned.

At the meeting of the Manchester Cotton Mills W. W. Arnold, Jr., of Manchester was elected a director of that company succeeding Chas. E. Perkins, of New York, resigned. Mr. Arnold has held the position of superintendent of Manchester Cotton Mills for about two years.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—Ground will be broken within the next few days for the new knitting mill of the Star Hosiery company, recently organized with a capital of \$100,000.



Thursday, March 23, 1916.

The plant will be erected on a site near the Southern Railway tracks, in the Spartan Mill neighborhood. The J. F. Gallivan Building company, of Greenville, was recently awarded the contract for the erection of the building.

The organization of the company was completed recently with the election of the following board of directors: H. W. Kirby and J. P. Gossett, of Williamston; A. C. Porter, of Charlotte, N. C.; John A. Hall, of Burlington, N. C., and H. F. Young, of Shelby, N. C. H. W. Kirby was elected president and treasurer. The announcement of the secretary of the corporation will be made in the next few days.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—A handsome and modern office building to serve the needs of the Spartan Mills Company will be erected immediately on a site at the corner of Howard and College streets under a contract which was awarded last week to the Willard and Boggs company of this city. The bid price for the construction could not be secured but it is understood that the improvement will represent the expenditure of several thousand dollars.

The new structure which will be 75 by 80 feet will occupy the site of the present Spartan Mills office building and also include an extensive area along Howard street and College street. The building will be one story and basement.

The present building will be torn down after office fixtures, accounts, etc., are transferred to one of the mill tenant houses which will be fitted up for temporary use. The transfer will be made at once, it is announced, and the old office building wrecked.

The construction of the new building will be of tapestry brick trimmed in limestone with Spanish tile roof. The interior will be tastily decorated in designs used in modern office building construction.

The ground floor will be used for President W. S. Montgomery's office, the office of Superintendent Britton and for the general accounting department. The directors room is included in the ground floor plans.

The basement will be used for storing supplies, ware room and for the installation of a steam heating plant.

#### \$11,000 Worth of Dyestuffs Found in Old Mill.

Dyestuff, said to have been valued at \$11,000 was found in the old Commonwealth Cotton Mill, Durham, N. C. The mill has not been operated for several years and is owned by the Duke Land & Improvement Company, having been purchased by B. L. Duke a few years ago.



### Six Looms per Operative— Now Eight

In a mill running on plain print goods a weaver ran six looms. After the installation of

#### THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

the operative found it possible to run eight—and to run them easier and better than before.

This must mean not only more production, but the production of a better article with a less percentage of seconds.

Any good humidifier will be of efficient service in this direction. The Turbo will prove fully the simplest, easiest way to produce guaranteed humidity.

#### THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

The dyestuff was turned over to the Durham Hosiery Mill Company, and was sold by that concern for the Duke Land & Improvement Co. J. S. Carr, Jr., president of the Durham Hosiery Mill Company would not say just what price the dyes brought, but did state that it was a large sum of money.

The mill was purchased by Mr. Duke several months ago. At that time it was not known that the dyestuff existed. However, workmen were sent to the mill early this week to clean it out, and ran across the stored dyestuff.

The dyes when purchased was not worth but a few thousand dollars. However the increase in dyestuff owing to the war, made it unusually valuable.

#### Textile Exposition Pays Dividend.

The following letter has been recently received:

Dear Sirs:

In accordance with our agreement with all exhibitors, at the Southern Textile Exposition held at Greenville, S. C., Nov. 2-6, 1915, we are refunding to each exhibitor, their pro rata share of the surplus funds in our treasury after paying all bills.

This refund is based on the amount of space taken by each exhibitor, and paid for, and on that basis we are making settlement.

It may be of interest to you to know the amount of receipts and disbursements, and we give you the following figures as taken from our books, which have been audited by a public accountant, and the audit is open for inspection by anyone interested.

#### Receipts.

Space .....	\$3,875.05
Admissions .....	2,200.10
All other sources, advertising, salvage, etc.....	3,995.32
	<hr/> \$10,071.97

#### Expenditures.

Total disbursements .....	8,782.89
Balance in treasury .....	1,289.08
	<hr/> 10,071.97

Our books are closed and we find that of the above balance, your pro rata part is \$..... and we hand you cheerfully, check for that amount. We trust you feel that the Exposition as a whole was a success and that your exhibit was profitable, and we thank you for your co-operation.

Yours very truly,  
Southern Textile Exposition,  
Edwin Howard, Treasurer.

Racford Power & Mfg. Co.  
Racford, N. C.

J. F. Lockley ..... Superintendent  
J. C. Redwine ..... Carder  
L. H. Cole ..... Spinner  
Manley Rhy .... Winder & Finisher

# PURO

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

#### SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

SAFETY PURO SERVICE  
FIRST ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

Puro Sanitary  
Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Haydenville Mass.



Actual Size 7" High

Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING  
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods markets were very strong last week and prices advanced on almost all lines. Where new prices were named, they were usually higher, whether the goods were wanted for spot or prompt delivery. In many quarters of the market, buying was large during the week. The higher prices asked for goods seemed to stimulate the demand. When new prices were named on some lines, bleached cottons, for example, large orders were placed for delivery as soon as the mills can ship them.

The demand for wide prints of staple construction has become very active, and where forward contracts were placed, advances of an eight to a quarter cent were paid. Printers and converters are placing orders to cover their needs for the rest of the year and are paying the higher prices without hesitation.

Prices on fine goods are very high, but converters have placed orders for 40-inch lawns just as far ahead as the mills will deliver them at the prices named. Some of the mills have taken contracts at current prices for delivery next year, while others will not go further ahead than August.

Business in the duck market has been more active than ever before and manufacturers in many instances, are adding to their equipment, being firm in their belief that a still greater scarcity of duck will be seen this year. Coarse yarn and heavy goods appear scarcer than some of the more staple lines. Duck, drills, twills and some specialties, such as automobile tire cloths, covers, etc., are in very active demand and mills making these goods are using enormous amounts of cotton. It is this fact that inclines some merchants to believe that the price of cotton is more firmly fixed than cotton men seem to think. However, the cost of cotton has ceased to influence to such a great extent, prices paid for cotton goods and yarns. Prices being paid at present are fixed by the fact that buyers are in need of goods, supplies are not large for spot delivery and the demand is increasing steadily.

In spite of the recent sharp advances, mills making percales, are in a good many cases refusing further orders. Just after new prices were named last week, for the new season, buyers promptly placed orders in such volume that mills were forced to limit the yardage they can contract for for forward delivery. The same is true of mills making gingham, as more business is coming their way than they can handle. The demand is very active for both staple and fancy goods.

Trading was very active in the Fall River print cloth market last week, and the week was the best one for some time past. The demand was very broad, and manufacturers could have made much larger sales, but they refused to sell more than a few months ahead even at the higher prices. Sales for the week were

about 280,000 pieces. Standard wide goods were the best sellers, but there has been a marked improvement in the market for the narrow styles.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch,	
64x64s .....	4s nominal
28-inch, 64x60s .....	3 5-8 —
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
68x72s .....	5 3-4 —
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s .....	5 1-4 —
4-yard, 80x80s .....	7 —
Brown drills, std. ....	8 —
Sheetings, So., std. ....	8 1-2 —
3-yard, 48x48s .....	7 1-4 7 1-2
4-yard, 56x60s .....	6 1-2 6 1-2
4-yard, 48x48s .....	5 3-4 —
4-yard, 44x44s .....	5 7-8 —
5-yard, 48x48s .....	4 7-8 —
Denims, 9-ounce .....	at value —
Selkirk, 8-oz. duck .....	12 1-2 —
Oliver, extra, 8-oz. ....	12 1-2 —
Hartford, 11-oz., 40 in.,	
duck .....	15 3-4 —
Woodberry, sail d'k. ....	20% —
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k. ....	27 1/2% —
Ticking, 8-ounce .....	14 1-2 —
Standard prints .....	6 1-2 —
Standard gingham .....	7 1-2 —
Dress gingham .....	8 9 1-2
Kid finished cambrics .....	6 7

### Hester's Weekly Statement

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks In thousands bales.

In sight for week .....	148
In sight same seven days last year .....	302
In sight for the month ..	214
In sight same date last year ..	473
In sight for season .....	10,052
In sight same date last year ..	12,572
Port receipts for season ..	5,724
Port receipts same date last year .....	8,598
Overland to mills and Canada for season .....	892
Overland same date last year .....	841
Southern mill takings for season .....	2,879
Southern same date last year .....	2,233
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1 .....	556
Foreign exports for week ..	108
Foreign same seven days last year .....	330
Foreign for season .....	3,660
Foreign same date last year .....	5,793
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week ....	57
Northern same 7 days last year .....	66
Northern for season .....	2,083
Northern to same date last year .....	2,480

### Statement of World's Visible Supply.

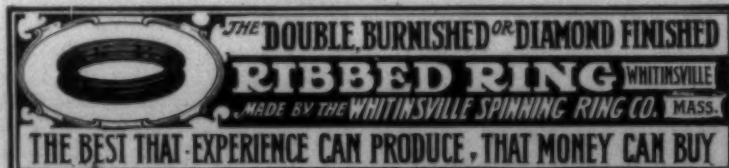
Total visible this week ..	5,698
Total visible last week ....	5,747
Total visible same date last year .....	7,624
Of this the total American this week .....	4,062
Of this the total American last week .....	4,177

## Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

## Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



## RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Sizings and Finishings

Soaps and Softeners

FOR ALL TEXTILES.

## The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

## J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

## BOSSON & LANE

—Manufacturers—

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.



## The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The business in the yarn market was good last week, and there were some good sales of knitting and weaving yarns for future delivery. Receipts of yarn from the South were large. Hosiery and underwear manufacturers continue very busy. Makers of all grades of underwear are being pressed for deliveries, as the demand is very strong. All grades of hosiery are in very active demand and manufacturers have plenty of orders on hand. Carded and combed hosiery yarn of all descriptions is wanted for prompt delivery and single combed yarn goods are in as good demand as those made from two-ply combed yarns.

It is said that hosiery mills who do their own dyeing are well pleased with the quality of sulphur black that they are getting from domestic manufacturers. Some of the users said that this black is of better color and that a pound will dye more goods than the foreign product.

The demand for carded knitting yarn was rather slow last week, and prices were very irregular. Spinners advanced their prices during the week and those who make the best grades of yarn are able to get their full quoted prices. Other spinners who need business are willing to shade prices to get it, and between the two, quotations were very varying. Sales were not large during the week, and were mainly of small lots for prompt deliveries.

There is little change in the combed yarn situation. The fine two-plys, such as lises, ordinary twist and mercerized continued to advance, but are somewhat irregular in price. Mills, both in the East and South, are well sold ahead and some of them cannot make deliveries on new orders before July or August. Coarse numbers of single combed yarns have failed to advance as rapidly as the fine single yarn and two-plys, the demand for them not yet being strong enough to enable spinners to move them up rapidly. There is a strong call for mercerized yarns for spot and prompt deliveries, and mercerizers are behind in their deliveries. High prices were paid for these yarns where they were needed promptly, and some large sales were made during the week. The best demand is for 50-2 to 80-2.

The demand for weaving yarns has quickened and was better during last week than for some time. There was a noticeable improvement in the call for 20-2 warps and higher prices were paid for them. The weaving lines are active now and it is thought that weaving yarns will work into a much stronger position. Sales last week were of good sized proportions, especially for the coarser numbers. The single ply weaving yarns have not strengthened in proportion to the two-ply.

### Yarn Quotations.

Prices of yarns were quoted in New York on Monday as follows:

#### Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	18	1-2-20
10s to 12s	19	1-2-22
14s	21	1-2-22
16s	21	1-2-23
20s	24	1-2-
24s	27	-
26s	28	1-2-
30s	30	-30 1-2
36s	37	-37 1-2
40s	39	-40
50s	48	-49
60s		-55
3-ply 8s upholstery	19	1-2-20 1-2
4-ply 8s upholstery	19	1-2-20 1-2

#### Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	10	-19 1-2
10s	20	-
12s	21	1-2-
14s	22	-
16s	22	1-2-
20s		-22 1-2
22s	23	-
26s	24	-24 1-2
30s		-26 1-2

#### Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	20	-
14s	20	1-2-21
16s	22	-
20s	23	-
22s	23	-
24s	24	1-2-
26s	25	1-2-
30s	26	-26 1-2
40s		-35

#### Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s to 10s	21	-2
12s to 14s	23	-
2-ply 16s	23	-23 1-2
2-ply 20s		-24
2-ply 24s	27	1-2-23
2-ply 26s	29	-
2-ply 30s		-30 1-2
2-ply 40s	39	-40
2-ply 50s	48	-49
2-ply 60s	53	-55

#### Southern Frame Cones.

8s	20	1-4-
10s	20	1-2-
12s	21	-
14s	21	-
16s	21	1-2-
18s	22	-
20s	22	1-4-
22s		-22 1-4
24s	23	1-2-
26s	24	1-2-
28s		-25 1-2
30s		-26
40s		-36

#### Two-Ply Combed Peeler.

20s	32	-33
24s	34	-36
30s	39	-42
40s	47	-49
50s	57	-59
60s	66	-67
70s	73	-76
80s	80	-84

## Mill Property for Sale

### JOSEPHINE & WAHNETA MILLS

CEDARTOWN, GA., 60 miles from Atlanta, Ga.

Well located along a creek from which water for manufacturing purposes can be obtained and into which sewage can be disposed. The buildings are heavy, slow burning, mill construction: EQUIPPED WITH SPRINKLER THROUGHOUT; good power plant; steam heat; electric light; railroad siding; about fifteen acres of ground and twenty-eight tenant houses.

NOTE—I make a specialty of handling factory properties throughout the United States. If in the market for a factory, send me your requirements

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS ADDRESS

*Josephine Day*

31 Nassau Street  
New York City

Industrial Department

## Yarn Mill for Sale

For Sale: A 7,000 spindle hosiery yarn mill. Machinery up-to date. Been operated only a short time. Will be sold at a very low price to responsible parties. Address J. Z. Miller, Jr., Kansas City, Mo., or O. A. Robbins, Florence, Ala.

## Hotel Lenox

Boston, U. S. A.

It's remarkable, the number of men who find the equipment, service and cuisine at *Hotel Lenox* reflect their ideas of what a hotel should be.

Near Mechanic's Hall and the Back Bay Railway Stations. Convenient to the theatres, shopping and business sections.

Single Room with bath - - - \$2.50 to \$4.00

Double Rooms with bath - - - \$3.50 to \$5.00

L. C. Prior, Managing Director

Monarch Cotton Mill village has company's efficient bookkeeper, is organized a co-operative store, secretary and treasurer, while E. P. Cole is general manager. Their on February 15th. A. H. Cotting-stock consists of groceries, both ham, the superintendent of the mill, heavy and fancy. A visit to the is president; D. A. Boyd, the mill store will convince the guesser.



### Mill Man For Assistant Secretary of War.

L. D. Tyson, president of the Knoxville Cotton Mills and the Knoxville Spinning Co., Knoxville, Tenn., was endorsed for the position of assistant secretary of war in a resolution adopted at the weekly meeting of the board of city commissioners, of Knoxville.

The telegram which was sent to President Wilson endorsing Col. Tyson, was signed by the mayor and commissioners, and read as follows: "We, the board of commissioners and mayor for the city of Knoxville and fellow townsmen of Col. L. D. Tyson, with pride endorse him for the position of secretary of war. His appointment is urged because of his worth as a gentleman and his

ability as demonstrated in service both civic and military. Favorable action on your part will be most gratifying to the people of Tennessee and a distinct and deserving compliment to the south. May we insist?"

### Alamance Textile Club Entertains.

The Alamance Textile Club, Burlington, N. C., entertained its members and invited friends at a supper and smoker, held in its rooms in the Isley building, Saturday, March 18, from 7:30 to 10:30 p. m. There were about 45 present, with a wide range of textile men, mill presidents, secretaries, treasurers, mill engineers, superintendents, foremen, office men and invited guests.

J. G. King, president of the club, acted as toastmaster and did it in such a way as to make all present feel welcome and free to speak. Several impromptu talks were made, and with plenty of good things to eat and smoke.

Sixteen of the guests present made application to join the club, among them some of the largest manufacturers of Alamance county, including Elihu Osborn, mill engineer of Charlotte, N. C. The evening was very pleasantly spent, and all present seemed to enjoy themselves.

The club has been organized only a short time, and has about 50 members and is composed of men immediately connected with the textile industry, including traveling salesmen, etc.

### Knitting Mill Fined \$2,000.

Columbia, S. C.—A case of interest to corporations, required under the federal corporation income tax law to make annual returns, came up in United States court at Florence Saturday. The Hallman Knitting Mill company of Montmorenci did not file returns for the years 1913 and 1914 until several months after the required time. The corporation department of the office of the collector of internal revenue suggested that the case be compromised by a suitable offer for the violation of the law, but this the company refused to do, although the returns were submitted. As a result the case was taken into the courts and Saturday Judge H. A. M. Smith directed a judgment of \$1,000 each in the cases brought for the two years.

### Use of Graphite in Lubrication of Cylinders.

(Continued from Page 8).

ing the cylinders were opened and found in excellent condition—as we sometimes say, "just like a looking glass."

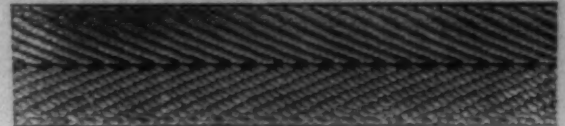
I have been unable to make any tests for results as to friction, but there is this condition as an indicator: We have had no trouble with the dispoths sticking with graphite, whereas with cylinder oil alone we frequently made adjustments to prevent them from sticking.—F. W. Carter in Power.

Anniston, Ala. — The Anniston Manufacturing Co. has installed a number of new Stafford automatic looms.

### AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc

Manufacturers of  
Spindle Tape

And  
Bandings



Third and Moore Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### THOSE STEEL ROLLS

ARE THEY GIVING YOU TROUBLE IN ANY WAY? THEN LET US OVERCOME THOSE TROUBLES.

We will re-neck, re-flute, stone, polish, hone, etc., and put in first-class condition at a very small cost to you.

Prompt deliveries—satisfaction guaranteed—give us a trial

**Southern Spindle and Flyer Co., Inc.**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sect'y

### FLOOR SCRUB AND DRYER



WRITE FOR PRICES

MADE IN ALL SIZES

MANUFACTURED BY

**IMPERIAL BRUSH COMPANY, Ridgefield Park, N. J.**

FULL LINE OF COTTON MILL BRUSHES CARRIED IN STOCK

### SCOTCH SIZE OR KLEISTER



TRADE MARK



TRADE MARK

This is an old preparation well known to the majority of Cotton Manufacturers, on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. A binder for both fine and coarse counts as it combines readily with any starches on the yarn. Manufacturers of exports and denims find it valuable, as it reduces shedding and loom waste to a minimum. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

**ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

100 William Street, New York  
CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

### PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,602 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 29 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 3,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand. The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



**M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner, Southern Railway,**  
Room 129, Washington, D. C.

### SHAMBOW SHUTTLE

What shuttle you put into the looms has a great deal to do in determining

the percentage of production and quality of cloth that comes out



"Reshuttle with Shambows"

Address

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.,  
Woonsocket, R. I.

### Government Analyses of Clinchfield Coal

Present a record of which any coal operator might well be proud. Note the high B. t. u. value which measures the quantity and quality of its volatile matter and fixed carbon. Note the low percentages of ash, sulphur and moisture which represent waste:

Moisture	Volatile	Carbon
1.56%	33.98%	61.30%
1.55	36.35	57.27
2.10	36.59	57.81
1.68	35.20	59.59
1.46	33.66	61.38
Ash	Sulphur	B. t. u.
4.90%	0.55%	14,862
6.93	0.64	14,524
5.76	0.57	14,617
5.79	0.84	14,757
6.49	0.48	14,561

The above table presents the average Analyses of Clinchfield Coals, by the United States Government, from Bulletin 541-K.

Let us demonstrate the Economy and Efficiency of Clinchfield in your plant, under the direction of your own engineer assisted by our fuel engineers. For particulars address

**CLINCHFIELD FUEL COMPANY**  
Desk 3, Spartanburg, S. C.

"The Coal of High Heat Value"



# Want Department

## Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

## Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable free is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

### Napper Man Wanted

Want first class napper man to run finishing machine at night. Apply to

Florence Mills  
Forest City, N. C.  
I. B. Covington, Supt.

### Shafting and Pulleys For Sale.

445 feet 1 15/16 in. shafting.  
80 feet 2 15/16 in. shafting.  
75 hangers, 12 inch drop.  
7 pulleys 12 inch diameter.  
6 pulleys 36 inch diameter.  
1 pulley 40 inch diameter.  
3 pulleys 30 inch diameter.  
1 pulley 16 inch diameter.  
1 pulley 14 inch diameter.  
3 pulleys 24 inch diameter.

All in good condition. Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

### Denn Warper Tender Wanted.

Want a good, reliable man to run Denn Warper. None but first-class man, who can get off the work, need apply. Address Mary Louise Mills, Mayo, S. C.

### For Sale

366 Sets Twine harness, 49 inch shafts, 274 sets twine harness, 42 inch shafts, 2 shades per set, 12 inches deep outside shafts, 20 eyes per bier, 71 and 41 biers per shade. Average use, less than three months. For less than half cost.

400 reeds, 48 inches long, 4 inches wide, No. 19 and 34, used in 36 inch goods short while.

The Ivey Mill Company  
Hickory, N. C.

### Overseer of Spinning Wanted.

Want an overseer of spinning and an overseer and fixer of winding. Also a few families of mill help. Apply to

A. M. Vandegrift, Supt.  
Fountain Cotton Mills  
Tarboro, N. C.

## Wanted For Night Shift

Several families with spinners, all comber work and running good. Pay 19 cents a side for spinning. Plenty of land for some one who would like to farm and let the girls work in the mill.

Apply or write Wm. Keighley, Supt. Necronsett Mills, Inc., Cumberland, N. C.

### Help Wanted.

Want spinners, doffers, winder and spooler hands. Best running work in this section. Good, healthy place to live, regular work. Apply to Overseer Spinning, Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Now employed as superintendent, but desire to change for satisfactory reasons. Good references. Address No. 1377.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish high-grade references. Address No. 1378.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of some of the most prosperous mills in the South and have long experience on a wide variety of goods. Fine references. Address No. 1379.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but for good reason prefer to change. Am a good manager of help and have always made good. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1380.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized yarn mill, or overseer of carding and spinning in a large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish references from past and present employers. Address No. 1381.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, spooling, warping and winding. Am now employed and getting good results. Would like a job in N. C. Address No. 1382.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving in a large mill. Prefer Alabama, Georgia or South Carolina. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1383.

WANT position by young married man as overseer carding. 25 years old. Strictly sober with no bad habits. Prefer mill in N. C., of S. C. Am now employed and giving entire satisfaction, but want larger job. Can give the best of references and can change on short notice. Address No. 1384.

WANT position as superintendent of either cloth or yarn mill, towels, bedspreads, or any kind of weaving or coarse or fine yarns. Held last position as superintendent and manager for 14 years. Good references. Address No. 1385.

WANT position as superintendent, would prefer yarn mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire larger mill. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1386.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have run some of the best mills in the South. Have always made money for my mills. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1387.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or overseer of cloth room. Have had large experience in both positions and can furnish good references. Address No. 1388.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent by practical man of executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get results. 12 years overseer, 10 years superintendent. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1389.

WANT position as overseer carding or superintendent. Have 20 years experience in the mill. 9 years as second hand and overseer carding. Age 38. Married. Sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1390.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Would accept second hand in a large mill. Now employed and have had long experience. Best of references. Address No. 1391.

WANT position as superintendent. Now superintendent of a small mill and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Was overseer of carding for many years. Fine references. Address No. 1392.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning in a large mill. At present am superintendent. Very wide experience. References from past and present employers. Address 1393.

# PATENTS

## Trade Marks and Copyrights

Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address

**SIGGERS & SIGGERS**

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

WANT position as engineer. Have long experience as master mechanic in cotton mills. Am strictly sober and can give good references. Address No. 1394.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience in both positions and am giving entire satisfaction on present job, but want different location. Fine references. Address No. 1395.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN wishes to correspond with a mill that needs a superintendent that can get results. Age 39. Held last position nine years. Gilt-edge references. Address No. 1396.

WANT position as superintendent in a yarn mill or carding and spinning or both. 30 years experience. Good references. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1397.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man 40 years old. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from picker to cloth room on white and colored goods. Can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address No. 1398.

WANT position as overseer spinning in small mill or second hand in large mill. 39 years experience in spinning. Prefer mill in small place. Address No. 1399.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer carding or spinning or both in large mill. Am employed at present. Good references. Address No. 1400.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods and can furnish the best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1401.

WANT position as superintendent or as salesman. Can furnish best of references from former employers and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1402.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in 20,000 to 30,000 spindle mill. Am a practical spinner of long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1403.

WANT position as overseer in small weave room or second hand in large room. Have had 16 years (continued on next page)



experience. Age 35 years. Strictly sober and a good manager of help. Married and can give the best of references. A hustler for production. Am now second hand in a large mill, but wish to make change. Address No. 1404.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am now employed as superintendent of small mill, but would prefer to change. Best of references. Address No. 1405.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning, am now employed and have had long experience on both coarse and fine work. Can give present employers as reference. Address No. 1406.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both plain and fancy goods and am experienced on both plain and fancy goods and am experienced designer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1407.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had large experience. Am now employed and have always given satisfaction. Reason for changing is better salary, age 45 years, married, strictly sober, experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1409.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had large experience both as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills and am a good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1410.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as overseer of carding and spinning and am giving perfect satisfaction. Have been superintendent for fifteen years and overseer of carding and spinning for a number of years. Best of references to character and ability. Address No. 1411.

WANT position as overseer of carding by married man 33 years of age and strictly sober. Am now employed as carder. Have been in present job 2 years, but desire to change. Ten years experience in carding and combing. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1412.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the south. Can furnish good references and get results. Address No. 1413.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer of spinning in large mill but would prefer different locality. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1414.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or as overseer of spinning. Age 32. Married. Have 18 years experience in carding and spinning on 6s to 60s. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1415.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent, by practical man of executive ability. Fully capable of managing mill. 8 years as overseer of weaving in largest mill in S. C. 3 years experience as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent. Can give present and all former employers as reference. Address No. 1416.

WANT position as superintendent of either cloth or yarn mill. 18 years experience as superintendent. Can furnish best of reference. Address No. 1417.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, warping, spooling and slashing. Have fifteen years experience. Am married and sober. Can give best of references. Address No. 1418.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am now employed as superintendent and have held present position for past 8 years. Would invest some money where there is a good future. Address No. 1419.

WANT position as superintendent of plain weave mill or overseer of carding in large mill at not less than \$5.00 per day. Am a young man with practical experience. Thoroughly competent to handle a mill. Can give satisfactory references from present and former employers. Address No. 1420.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1421.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Prefer a room of 20,000 to 50,000 spindles on fine yarns as have had long successful experience on fine numbers. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1424.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am now employed but desire better location. Good references. Address No. 1425.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Now employed as overseer of large card room and would only change for better position. Good references. Address No. 1426.

WANT position as superintendent. Would accept large card room or carding and spinning. Now employed as carder. Information relative to character and ability will be furnished when desired. Address No. 1427.

WANT position as superintendent of either weaving or yarn mill, or overseer of weaving or spinning in either weaving or spinning in large mill. Can give good references. Address No. 1428.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Can handle 20,000 to 30,000 spindle mill. Can furnish references from not only superintendents but presidents and general managers for whom I have worked. Address 1429.

## MILL FOR SALE

Barker Cotton Mills, on April 10th, 1916, at 2:00 p. m., located on the main line of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, four miles from the heart of Mobile, one mile from the corporate limits.

MILL EQUIPMENT—16,000 ring spindles, 473 looms, steam power, about 90 acres of land, 48 employees' cottages. Been in operation 16 years. Machinery and buildings in good repair. Can be seen in operation. Apply to

J. A. ROUNTREE, Receiver,  
Barker Cotton Mill Co., Mobile, Ala.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored work. Can give last employers as reference. Address No. 1430.

WANT position as superintendent. Married. Age 37. Do not indulge in intoxicating drinks. Am textile graduate but practical mill man. Have held present position six years. Address No. 1431.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held present job as superintendent for 12 years and am giving satisfaction but want larger mill. Good references. Address No. 1432.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and good training. Am now employed as second hand in large card room. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1433.

SUPERINTENDENT desires to correspond with Southern mill that is not getting quality and quantity and quality. 25 years experience on both white and colored work. Hosiery yarns also. Apply to No. 1434.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Prefer yarn mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1435.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for large mills and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1436.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1437.

WANT position as superintendent of either white or colored goods mill. Am experienced as designer. Am now employed but would prefer mill of better locality. Good references. Address No. 1438.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder. Long practical experience on all classes of yarn from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire fabrics. Address No. 1439.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill on either white or colored work. Have had ten years experience as overseer of weaving on printed cloths, sheetings, drills, and gingham. Can furnish best of references and handle mill in first class shape. Address No. 1440.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or salesman for compound or mill supply house. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but would prefer to change. Address No. 1441.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Had rather take a job that is down and pull it up. Am a good manager of help with long experience and am a hustler. Good references. Address No. 1442.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Am giving satisfaction on present job but want larger salary. Have good education and am manager of help. Five years experience as machine erector. Address No. 1443.

## Commonwealth Hotel

INCORPORATED

Opposite State House, Boston, Mass.



Offers rooms with hot and cold water for \$1, which includes free use of public shower baths.

NOTHING TO EQUAL THIS IN NEW ENGLAND

Rooms with private baths for \$1.50 per day; suites of two rooms and bath for \$4.00 per day.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Temperance House

Send for Booklet

STORER F. CRAFTS, Gen. Mgr



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# Joseph Sykes Brothers,

Huddersfield,  
England

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### HARDENED AND TEMPERED STEEL WIRE PLOW GROUND CARD CLOTHING

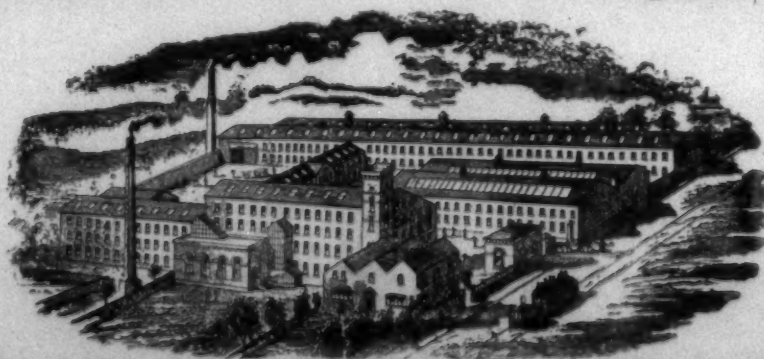
Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burnisher and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets.  
All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

**RICHARD D. THOMAS, Southern Agent**

REPAIR SHOPS AND STOCK ROOMS

TOMPKINS BUILDING  
P. O. BOX 88  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

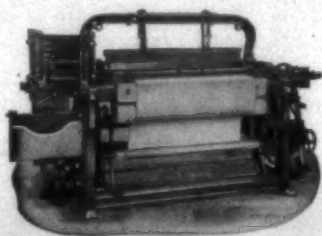
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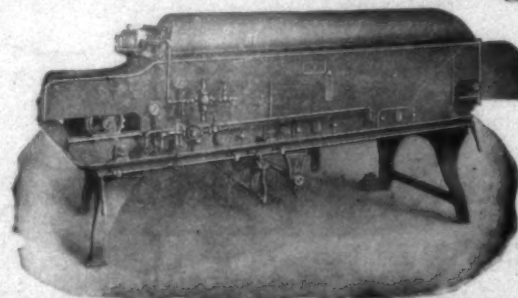
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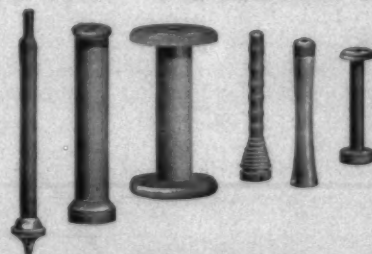
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